MONTANA

The BIG SKY Country

Yellowst
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1966 HIGHWAY MAP

To Pincher Creek
To Lethbridge
Cardston
WATERTON LAKES NAT'L PARK
Waterton Park
CANADA
U.S.
Cameron Lake
Waterton Lake
Kintla Lake
GLACIER
Bowman Lake
GRANITE PARK CHALET
Sherburne Lake
Babb
Lower St. Mary L.
Quartz L.
NAT'L
MANY GLACIER HOTEL
Polebridge
Logging Lake
Swiftcurrent Lake
St. Mary
GOING-TO-THE-SUN HIGHWAY
LOGAN PASS EL. 6664
St. Mary L.
Lake McDonald
SPERRY CHALET
Kiowa
Apgar
McDonald
PARK
To Eureka
To Browning
Flathead
Whitefish
West Glacier
Two Medicine Lake
E. Glacier Park
Columbia Falls
River
Kalispell
Hungry
Horse
Res.
To Libby
S. Fk.
Flathead
Flathead Lake
R.
To Missoula
445

Glacier NATIONAL PARK

above photo . . . Many Glacier *Hotel by Marion Lacy*

The history of Glacier National Park begins with the Blackfeet Indians who lived under the spell of the majestic mountains. Regarding the mountain vastness with awe they entered this abode of spirits only to fast or to cross to the Flathead country.

The park, lying in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies, is named not from the 60-odd glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery of what is now Glacier National Park. Here two hundred glacial lakes stud the valleys or are set like jewels in rocky cirques. Streams of crystal clear water offer good fishing . . . and no fishing license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wildflowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly marmots and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. Much of the park is accessible by auto and more than a thousand miles of trails lead deep into untouched wilderness or to isolated mountain chalets. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads; others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from about June 10 to September 15.

This million acre alpine wonderland was established by Congress as a national park on May 11, 1910, and is the United States section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the national parks, are in Montana: (1) the north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through beautiful Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon. (2) the northeast entrance is reached by the spectacular Beartooth Highway which climbs via a series of amazing switchbacks to nearly 11,000 feet in Montana's rugged Beartooth Mountains. (3) West Yellowstone, Montana, gives entrance to Yellowstone National Park on the west . . . . reached by two scenic highways along the picturesque Gallatin River and the world-famed Madison River . . . . the trout fisherman's paradise . . . . . the river which feeds earthquake-created Quake Lake.

Yellowstone National Park was first discovered by a frontiersman, John Colter, in the winter of 1807-1808, but his friends refused to believe the tales of the fantastic land he had seen. Twenty years later, Jim Bridger, a rugged Montana trapper and scout, gave similar descriptions of the area, and eventually explored the Yellowstone country extensively.

Often termed "nature's wonderland", Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forest and waterfalls . . . 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bear. Fishing is excellent in the park waters . . . . and NO fishing license is required.

Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H.D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

Accommodations are available all year at the Montana entrances and from about May 1 to October 31 in the Park.

right photo . . . . Yellowstone Bears
courtesy Yellowstone Park Company

left photo . . . Glacier Park
Weeping Wall by Ernst Peterson

right photo . . . Old Faithful Geyser from Observation Point
Union Pacific Railroad Colorphoto

To Livingston
To Bozeman
Gardiner
Gallatin
MONT.
WYO.
Cooke City
Silver Gate
To Red Lodge
Mammoth Hot Sprs.
Tower Jct.
YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL
PARK
Norris
Canyon Village
Madison Jct.
To Idaho Falls
West Yellowstone
MONT.
IDA.
Fishing Bridge
Lake
Pahaska
To Cody
West Thumb
Old Faithful
Shoshone Lake
Lewis Lake
Yellowstone Lake
IDAHO
WYO.
Jackson Lake
Leigh L.
Jenny L.
Moran
To Riverton
446
To Jackson

Evening shadows deepen the Big Sky allure of Alder Gulch, scene of early day gold strikes. Now restored, Virginia City and Nevada City bring Montana's past to life. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

Stark cliffs penetrate the Big Sky along the Missouri River . . . a sight seen first by Lewis and Clark in 1805-1806. *Photograph by F. K. Roahen*

MONTANA

Your Four-Season BIG SKY Vacationland

Giant native western Cedars often reach 200 feet Big Skyward in the Ross Creek Scenic Area off Highway 202 south of Troy. Many are believed to be 500 years old. *Photograph by Ross Hall*

Big Sky Country is rich wheat land . . . with the average ranch (latest official figures) comprising 2,213 acres. *Photograph courtesy Montana Power Co.*

SPRING in the Big Sky Country brings new life, new beauty, new color, and new activity as the snows recede and life blossoms a-new. *Photograph by Robert C Larsson*

SUMMER in the Big Sky Country is a time of festivals, celebrations, fun for Montanans and vacationers alike. Shown is Summertime on one of Montana's seven Indian Reservations. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

AUTUMN brings its own glory to the Big Sky Country. Colors become vivid (as if having a final fling before oblivion), the air becomes crisp, the first sprinkle of snow appears on lofty peaks . . . the days of Indian Summer welcome the traveler, the hunter, the fisherman, and dreamer. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

WINTER in the Big Sky Country beckons ski enthusiasts to exhilarating sport on incomparable powder snow runs. Beginner or expert, you'll find skiing Montana a memorable experience. *Photograph courtesy Great Northern Railroad*

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

Montana speed limits: Daytime (reasonable and prudent speed) 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required, except where posted and posted. Trucks in excess of 8,000 pounds gross weight 50 miles per hour. Vehicles towing trailers 50 miles per hour. Speed limits on roads under construction 35 miles per hour.

Vehicles only may have highbeam from side road or drive must yield right of way to vehicles traveling on highways.

Vehicles must drive to right of center line of all zones except when passing another car. Never pass no hills or curves. Be sure you can see enough ahead to make a safe passing.

Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle changing direction stopping or entering lane on the highway. Sound horn to warn the car ahead you are going to pass. Left turn, left hand and arm extended horizontally right turn, left hand and arm extended upward. Stop or slow down, left arm extended downward. Electrical turn indicators are legal.

Obey all warning signs such as School Zone Slow, Slow, Deliver Curve Yield Right of Way, and others.

Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the distance ahead. Never drive down a hill out of control when the road or weather is dry.

When approaching another car from either the front or rear, dim your lights. Don't be afraid to drive first. Courtesy promotes safety.

Slow down when approaching a city, hold pedestrian bicycle, bareback, private car or other obstruction of the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected.

Don't stop or park on the main traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder. It's safer. Pay your other fare.

Accidents resulting in death, personal injury or property damage of an apparent value of $100 or more requires immediate notification to Sheriff, Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days.

When approaching school buses loading or unloading school children drivers must stop and not proceed with school bus in motion.

Litter on highways prohibited. HELP KEEP MONTANA CLEAN

FIRE PREVENTION IS EVERYONE'S JOB. USE FIRE WITH CARE.

During the winter season only studded tires may be used. Tires must be equipped with a removable device and bolts, except snow traveling number 40 state and federal highways.

Montana highway regulations prohibit the combination of axle and trailer size exceed 80 ft in length. Vehicles include a fifth wheel, 5 ton weight except with permit. Tires and should carry red lights to the rear, green amber at left, right. The front and amber side lights. The permit limit for vehicles towing house trailers is 50 miles per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

Modern maintenance equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads shown in red open during winter months except for very short periods during or immediately after a severe storm. Main secondary roads may sometimes during storms. Many shown and a shown dotted open.

All main highway passes are kept open in winter. Passes that are closed for part or for several months are:

Beartooth Pass on U.S. 212 from 1 mile south of Red Lodge over Beartooth Plateau to Cooke City.

Logan Pass in Glacier National Park, closed from about Oct 15 to June 1.

Skalkaho Pass on Montana 38 between Anaconda and Hamilton.

Yellowstone National Park roads, closed to motor traffic Oct 31, except for Gardiner-Cooke City road via Mammoth which remains open year around.

BIG SKY COUNTRY POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **LAST CHANCE GULCH** (E 4): Main business street of early Helena. Site of first discovery of gold in the gulch. Building and markers.
2. **BIGHEST MILL ON EARTH** (E 8): Gold mines, copper and zinc from deep mines and open pits. World Museum of Mining. 33 acres of history and relics of mining of precious by present Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.
3. **CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT** (G 9): June 25, 1876, Battle of the Little Big Horn. Gen. George A. Custer and 265 Seventh Cavalry were slain in the last man by the combined Sioux and Cheyenne Indian forces.
4. **FORT PECK DAM AND RESERVOIR** (C 13): World's largest earth filled dam impounds the Missouri River forming reservoir 220 miles in length with over 1,600 miles of shoreline. Boating and fishing. Wet Creek, Rock Creek and State Parks and Recreation Areas.
5. **GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS** (D 4): Wilderness Area discovered and named July 19, 1805, by Lewis and Clark. Sheer cliffs rise to 1,200 feet above the Missouri River. Abounds with interesting wildlife. Rare deer and mountain goats. Launch trips.
6. **GREAT FALLS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER** (C 5): First seen in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Five falls with a total drop of 357 feet. Five principal power dams. Ten hydroelectric plants. Origin of Great Falls Tribune and Black Eagle Falls. Museum of the Plains Indian and Art Gallery.
7. **LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK** (E 5): One of the nation's largest limestone caverns. Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, columns and flowstone provide an exciting 90 minute guided tour.
8. **MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA** (H 5): At 11:37 p.m. August 17, 1959 an awesome earthquake and rock slide came into the canyon creating a great dam and Quake Lake. Memorial and visitors area.
9. **NATIONAL BISON RANGE** (D 7): Large herd of bison (buffalo) and pronghorns, whitetail and mule deer. Some longhorn cattle and many ground birds and waterfowl. Conducted auto tours from the base and Lake Gray.
10. **YELLOWTAIL DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION** (G 14): 520 foot multiple arch concrete hydroelectric dam being built in spectacular Big Horn Canyon. Modern units.
11. **MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN** (B 3): An exhibition and sales center serving the life of the Northern Plains Indians in the days when buffalo ran. Open June through Sept. under supervision of the Blackfeet Indian Agency.
12. **CORRIDAL DE ENCHISE** (E 11): Range Riders Museum, a memorial to those who rode the cattle range. Custer County Junior College. State Industrial School Agricultural Experiment Station and Veterans Administration Projects.
13. **ST. IGNATIUS MISSION** (D 2): Established in 1854 for the Flathead Indians. The present church is said to be the most ornate building in the world. A must in every sightseeing agenda.
14. **MEDICINE ROCK STATE PARK** (E 12): 320 acres containing numerous weird and oddly shaped sandrock formations, a result of wind and water. Custer Co. Museum of Eastern exhibits specimens of prehistoric times. Picnic grounds, trails, etc.
15. **GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA** (E 3): Each bounding country, ghost towns, camping, fishing, hunting. World's largest smelter plant at Anaconda. Smelter.
16. **BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE** (B 11): Abounds with its ideal and migratory waterfowl. Canadian geese, ducks of all species, colonial nesting birds, and upland game birds. Also antelope, deer and occasionally, elk.
17. **BAKER QUEEN** (G 6): Rich gold placer deposits were discovered in the spring of 1867. Baker, Virginia City, etc., became the second, third and fourth largest communities in Montana and attracted world's.
18. **MIDLAND EMPIRE MAGIC CITY** (E 8): Yellowstone Museum, Range Rider Monument, Boothill Cemetery, Eastern Montana College and Rocky Mountain College. Area Office Bureau of Indian Affairs.
19. **DILLON AREA** (G 4): Ghost town of Bannack, gold was discovered in early 1862. Beaverhead County Museum and headquarters for pioneer exhibits. Western Montana College, Training and farming country.
20. **HISTORIC BITTERROOT VALLEY** (F 3): Stevensville, St. Mary's Mission established in 1841. Fort Owen now a State Monument was established in 1850. Published U.S. Ranger Hi-Lift Rock, Mountain Laboratory.
21. **GALLATIN EMPIRE** (G 5): Bozeman named for John M. Bozeman, pioneer, explorer of the early valley. Montana State University, Montana Experiment Station.
22. **HUB OF FIVE GREAT VALLEYS** (D 2): Missoula University of Montana, Northern Region Headquarters U.S. Forest Service and Forest Fire Sciences Smoke Jumpers Center. Missoula Snow Bowl site of 1961 Winter Olympic Trials.
23. **FLATHEAD LAKE AREA** (C 2): Covers 40 great years around glass-bound shore, big game hunting and fishing in every direction with water sports, camping and outdoor recreation unlimited.
24. **TRIBAL ARTS AND CRAFTS** (B 11): People over 1,000 Assiniboine and Sioux Indians welcome you to their Indian arts reservation.
25. **GLACIER NATIONAL PARK** (A 2): Going to the Sun Road, 52 miles of the world-famous over-the-top spectacular scenery in the world.
26. **POMPEYS PILLAR** (E 6): Only 25 feet Capt. William Clark carved his name and date on this towering 200 foot high sandstone. The signature still visible. Registered National Landmark.
27. **BEARTOOTH COUNTRY** (E 7): Travel this scenic 110-highway highway, an elevation of almost 11,000 feet for a magnificent panorama of the country below. Every variety camps, fishing and hunting country. Winter sports site.
28. **MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK** (D 12): Erosion by wind and water has created this exterior badlands. Cambrian Museum displaying prehistoric reptile bones. On near County Junior College.
29. **LIBBY-TROY AREA** (A 7): Fishing, hunting, water sports, ghost towns and rugged country. Montana Center for the Aged.
30. **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK** (H 5): A world famed of natural wonder, some fall canyons, sporting, exotic, interesting geysers and chronicles' a table.

MONTANA INDEX

Population 1960 1950 1940 Urb Rural
674,767 591,024 559,456

Area 147,138 sq miles
Capital: Helena

COUNTIES 1960 census

1960 census or late tabulation. Modify both

Beaverhead	M	Fallon	3991	Lewis and Clark		Phillips	6871
Big Horn	8871	Fergus	14,132	Helena	24,569	Pondera	7521
Blaine	6761	Flathead	37,631	Liberty	2523	Powder River	1688
Broadwater	1868	Gallatin	26,045	Lincoln	9,481	Powell	6,000
Carbon	7,810	Garfield	2,051	Madison	5,989	Prairie	1,661
Carter	2,661	Glacier	13,363	Meagher	2,274	Ravalli	14,409
Cascade	80,357	Golden Valley	1,862	Mineral	3,675	Richland	12,000
Chouteau	5,000	Granite	3,411	Missoula	58,263	Roosevelt	10,000
Custer	11,000	Hill	19,000	Musselshell	4,000	Rosebud	9,000
Daniels	2,000	Jefferson	5,000	Park	12,000	Sanders	6,000
Dawson	12,000	Judith Basin	3,000	Petroleum	1,000	Sheridan	12,000
Deer Lodge	19,000	Lake	8,000	Pondera	6,000	Silver Bow	41,981

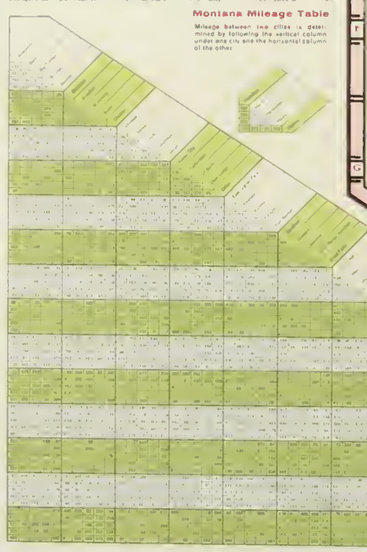
CITIES AND TOWNS

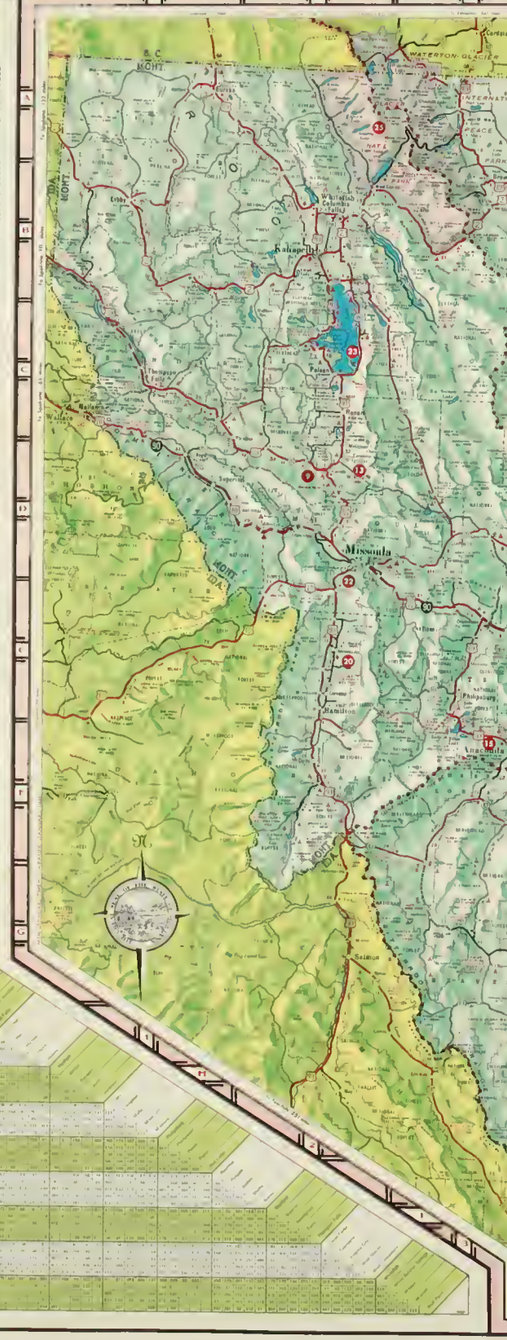
1960 census or late tabulation. Modify both

Absarokee	500	Culbertson	1,111	Hardin	3,000	Hysham	500
Alberton	500	Cut Bank	3,000	Harlem	1,000	Ismay	100
Anaconda	12,000	Darby	1,000	Harlowton	1,000	Jordan	500
Antelope	100	Deer Lodge	4,000	Havre	10,000	Joliet	1,000
Arlee	500	Dillon	4,000	Helena	20,000	Kalispell	10,000
Augusta	500	Dodson	100	Hingham	100	Kevin	200
Baker	2,000	Drummond	500	Hobson	500	Kila	500
Basin	100	Dutton	500	Hot Springs	1,000	Kilmarnock	100
Belgrade	1,000	Ekalaka	500	Huntley	500	Lambert	500
Belt	1,000	Elliston	100	Ingomar	100	Lavina	200
Big Sandy	1,000	Emigrant	100	Jefferson City	100	Lewistown	6,000
Big Timber	2,000	Ennis	1,000	Joliet	1,000	Libby	3,000
Billings	52,000	Eureka	1,000	Kalispell	10,000	Lima	500
Bonner	500	Fairfield	1,000	Kevin	200	Livingston	7,000
Boulder	1,000	Fairview	1,000	Kila	500	Lodge Grass	1,000
Box Elder	100	Flaxville	100	Kilmarnock	100	Loma	100
Bozeman	13,000	Forsyth	2,000	Lambert	500	Lothair	100
Brady	100	Fort Benton	1,000	Lavina	200	Malta	2,000
Broadus	1,000	Fort Peck	500	Lewistown	6,000	Manhattan	500
Broadview	500	Fromberg	500	Libby	3,000	Marion	100
Brockton	500	Gardiner	500	Lima	500	Martinsdale	100
Browning	1,000	Garrison	100	Livingston	7,000	Melstone	100
Bynum	100	Geraldine	500	Lodge Grass	1,000	Miles City	10,000
Cardwell	100	Gildford	100	Loma	100	Missoula	27,000
Carter	100	Glasgow	3,000	Lothair	100	Moore	100
Cascade	1,000	Glendive	5,000	Malta	2,000	Nashua	500
Chester	1,000	Grass Range	500	Manhattan	500	Neihart	100
Chinook	2,000	Great Falls	60,000	Marion	100	Opheim	100
Choteau	2,000	Greenough	100	Martinsdale	100	Outlook	100
Circle	1,000	Hamilton	3,000	Melstone	100	Pablo	1,000
Clyde Park	500	Hardin	3,000	Miles City	10,000	Park City	500
Columbia Falls	2,000	Harlem	1,000	Missoula	27,000	Philipsburg	1,000
Columbus	1,000	Harlowton	1,000	Moore	100	Pinesdale	100
Conrad	3,000	Havre	10,000	Nashua	500	Plains	1,000
Corvallis	500	Helena	20,000	Neihart	100	Plentywood	2,000
Crane	100	Hingham	100	Opheim	100	Polson	3,000
Crow Agency	1,000	Hobson	500	Outlook	100	Pompeys Pillar	100
Culbertson	1,111	Hot Springs	1,000	Pablo	1,000	Poplar	1,000
Cut Bank	3,000	Huntley	500	Park City	500	Power	500
Darby	1,000	Ingomar	100	Philipsburg	1,000	Pray	100
Deer Lodge	4,000	Jefferson City	100	Pinesdale	100	Proctor	100
Dillon	4,000	Joliet	1,000	Plains	1,000	Rapelje	100
Dodson	100	Kalispell	10,000	Plentywood	2,000	Red Lodge	2,000
Drummond	500	Kevin	200	Polson	3,000	Reed Point	100
Dutton	500	Kila	500	Pompeys Pillar	100	Richey	100
Ekalaka	500	Kilmarnock	100	Poplar	1,000	Ringling	100
Elliston	100	Lambert	500	Power	500	Roberts	100
Emigrant	100	Lavina	200	Pray	100	Rocky Boy	100
Ennis	1,000	Lewistown	6,000	Proctor	100	Roundup	2,000
Eureka	1,000	Libby	3,000	Rapelje	100	Ryegate	500
Fairfield	1,000	Lima	500	Red Lodge	2,000	Saco	500
Fairview	1,000	Livingston	7,000	Reed Point	100	Scobey	1,000
Flaxville	100	Lodge Grass	1,000	Richey	100	Shelby	3,000
Forsyth	2,000	Loma	100	Ringling	100	Sheridan	1,000
Fort Benton	1,000	Lothair	100	Roberts	100	Silesia	100
Fort Peck	500	Malta	2,000	Rocky Boy	100	Silver Bow	500
Fromberg	500	Manhattan	500	Roundup	2,000	Simms	500
Gardiner	500	Marion	100	Ryegate	500	Sixteen	100
Garrison	100	Martinsdale	100	Saco	500	Smith River	100
Geraldine	500	Melstone	100	Scobey	1,000	Stanford	1,000
Gildford	100	Miles City	10,000	Shelby	3,000	Stevensville	1,000
Glasgow	3,000	Missoula	27,000	Sheridan	1,000	Sunburst	500
Glendive	5,000	Moore	100	Silesia	100	Superior	1,000
Grass Range	500	Nashua	500	Silver Bow	500	Terry	1,000
Great Falls	60,000	Neihart	100	Simms	500	Thompson Falls	1,000
Greenough	100	Opheim	100	Sixteen	100	Three Forks	1,000
Hamilton	3,000	Outlook	100	Smith River	100	Townsend	1,000
Hardin	3,000	Pablo	1,000	Stanford	1,000	Troy	1,000
Harlem	1,000	Park City	500	Stevensville	1,000	Twin Bridges	500
Harlowton	1,000	Philipsburg	1,000	Sunburst	500	Valier	1,000
Havre	10,000	Pinesdale	100	Superior	1,000	Victor	500
Helena	20,000	Plains	1,000	Terry	1,000	Virginia City	100
Hingham	100	Plentywood	2,000	Thompson Falls	1,000	Walkerville	1,000
Hobson	500	Polson	3,000	Three Forks	1,000	Wibaux	1,000
Hot Springs	1,000	Pompeys Pillar	100	Townsend	1,000	Whitefish	3,000
Huntley	500	Poplar	1,000	Troy	1,000	Whitehall	1,000
Ingomar	100	Power	500	Twin Bridges	500	Willow Creek	500
Jefferson City	100	Pray	100	Valier	1,000	Winifred	100
Joliet	1,000	Proctor	100	Victor	500	Wolf Point	3,000
Kalispell	10,000	Rapelje	100	Virginia City	100	Worden	100
Kevin	200	Red Lodge	2,000	Walkerville	1,000	Wyola	100
Kila	500	Reed Point	100	Wibaux	1,000		
Kilmarnock	100	Richey	100	Whitefish	3,000		
Lambert	500	Ringling	100	Whitehall	1,000		
Lavina	200	Roberts	100	Willow Creek	500		
Lewistown	6,000	Rocky Boy	100	Winifred	100		
Libby	3,000	Roundup	2,000	Wolf Point	3,000		
Lima	500	Ryegate	500	Worden	100		
Livingston	7,000	Saco	500	Wyola	100		
Lodge Grass	1,000	Scobey	1,000				
Loma	100	Shelby	3,000				
Lothair	100	Sheridan	1,000				
Malta	2,000	Silesia	100				
Manhattan	500	Silver Bow	500				
Marion	100	Simms	500				
Martinsdale	100	Sixteen	100				
Melstone	100	Smith River	100				
Miles City	10,000	Stanford	1,000				
Missoula	27,000	Stevensville	1,000				
Moore	100	Sunburst	500				
Nashua	500	Superior	1,000				
Neihart	100	Terry	1,000				
Opheim	100	Thompson Falls	1,000				
Outlook	100	Three Forks	1,000				
Pablo	1,000	Townsend	1,000				
Park City	500	Troy	1,000				
Philipsburg	1,000	Twin Bridges	500				
Pinesdale	100	Valier	1,000				
Plains	1,000	Victor	500				
Plentywood	2,000	Virginia City	100				
Polson	3,000	Walkerville	1,000				
Pompeys Pillar	100	Wibaux	1,000				
Poplar	1,000	Whitefish	3,000				
Power	500	Whitehall	1,000				
Pray	100	Willow Creek	500				
Proctor	100	Winifred	100				
Rapelje	100	Wolf Point	3,000				
Red Lodge	2,000	Worden	100				
Reed Point	100	Wyola	100				
Richey	100						
Ringling	100						
Roberts	100						
Rocky Boy	100						
Roundup	2,000						
Ryegate	500						
Saco	500						
Scobey	1,000						
Shelby	3,000						
Sheridan	1,000						
Silesia	100						
Silver Bow	500						
Simms	500						
Sixteen	100						
Smith River	100						
Stanford	1,000						
Stevensville	1,000						
Sunburst	500						
Superior	1,000						
Terry	1,000						
Thompson Falls	1,000						
Three Forks	1,000						
Townsend	1,000						
Troy	1,000						
Twin Bridges	500						
Valier	1,000						
Victor	500						
Virginia City	100						
Walkerville	1,000						
Wibaux	1,000						
Whitefish	3,000						
Whitehall	1,000						
Willow Creek	500						
Winifred	100						
Wolf Point	3,000						
Worden	100						
Wyola	100						

Montana Mileage Table

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other.





MONTANA HIGHWAYS

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

PRIMARY HIGHWAYS

OTHER HIGHWAYS

ROUTE MARKERS

STATE CAPITAL—HELENA

Kalispell
Missoula
Billings
Dillon

The Treasure State

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-1806, Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission at Stevensville, founded in 1841 . . . still standing today.

In 1862 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo and failure of white men to keep their treaties, brought the Indian wars of the '60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho Line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the state is 15″ and varies from a minimum 9.69″ to over 100″ on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28°F in January to 84.5° in July.

Nine railroads, ten bus lines and four air lines serve Montana; 10,293 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to cultivation and grazing, water, minerals, and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals over $430,000,000 annually. Major crops are winter and spring wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flax seed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock are cattle and sheep. Montana is a large supplier of stocker and feeder cattle.

The State's mineral resources offer important sources of employment and income to the State. Annual mineral production averages around $185,000,000 chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The timber industry is highly important to Montana's economy and contributes approximately $130,000,000 annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, and manufactured wood products. Four million or more Christmas trees are harvested each year and marketed widely throughout the country.

Most of the power in the State is generated hydroelectrically by the Federal dams located at Fort Peck, Hungry Horse, and Canyon Ferry (Yellowtail Dam near Hardin is under construction); by the Montana Power Company with Kerr Dam, Holter Dam and 11 other sites, and by the Washington Water Power Company with its dam at Noxon Rapids. There are five steam generating plants in the State using coal as a fuel source. The largest, located at Sidney, is operated by the Montana Dakota Utilities Company.

Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of its abundant raw materials including refining of copper, zinc, aluminum, and petroleum, production of elemental phosphorus, wood products and cement. Sugar refining and flour milling are also very important to the State's economy. The value added by manufacturing approximates $220,000,000 annually.

Additional Information

Wherever you may be in Montana, on-the-spot information is conveniently available to you when you stop at a local Chamber of Commerce office. There you will find timely, reliable information about local highlights.

For additional Montana vacation information, write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601

State Bird
The Western Meadowlark

State Flower
The Bitterroot

State Tree
The Ponderosa Pine

State Flag
with State Seal and Motto,
"Oro y Plata"—Gold and Silver

Fishing and Hunting

Crystal Clear waters under the Big Sky beckon you to enjoy your favorite sport in Montana: fishing, swimming, boating, water-skiing or sight-seeing . . . it's all great on Montana's sparkling streams and lakes. *Photograph by Milton E. Stiles*

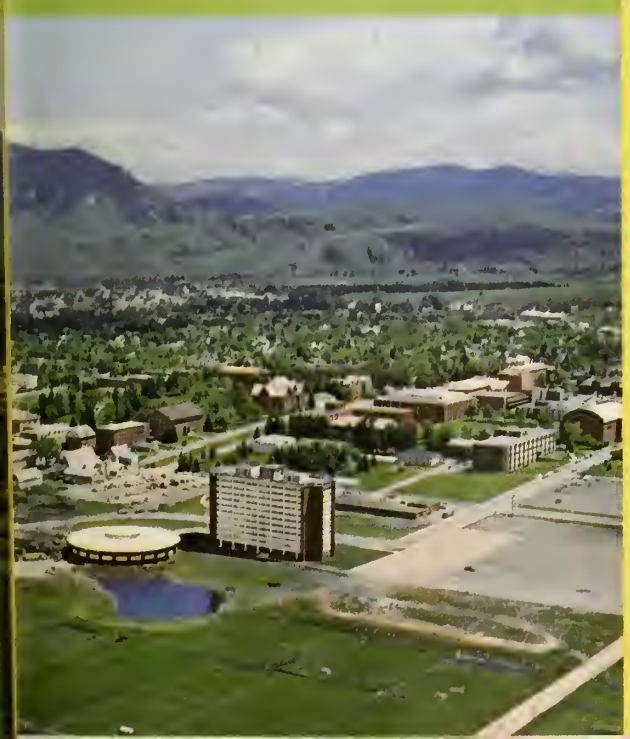
MONTANA offers some of the best trout fishing in the nation. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—with their many tributaries reaching into the high mountain areas, give the angler a wide choice. Montana's many lakes and streams provide plenty of fish, including the brown, rainbow, cutthroat and lake trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, paddlefish, ling and kokanee (sockeye). In addition, Montana's vast reaches of native wilderness provide outdoorsmen and nature lovers with a look at untouched country as it was many decades ago. Herds of antelope, deer, elk, Big Horn sheep, plus moose, mountain goats and grizzly bear have continued to thrive due to careful management. In eleven national forests and eight wilderness areas, natural conditions provide hunting of the highest quality.

For the bird hunter, a variety of upland game is available. Species such as the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar provide hunters with a variety of enjoyment.

Non-residents may purchase a 6 day limited fishing license for $3 . . . or a seasonal fishing license for $10. For non-resident hunters the $100 license includes deer, elk, bear (black or grizzly) plus the right to enter the drawing for sheep, goats, and moose. The $100 license also includes fishing and upland game birds.

For details on fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons and license fees, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601

Modern highways stretch from horizon to horizon under the Big Sky, leading you from the Eastern plains to the Western mountains, from the Canadian Border and Glacier Park on the North to the entrances to Yellowstone Park on the South. *Photograph by Chet Dreher*



Montana's University System takes pride in the modern Montana State University campus. Under the Big Sky in Bozeman, you see the MSU campus including the 13,000 seat fieldhouse and the new hi-rise 11-story Hedges Hall (men's dormitory). *Photograph courtesy of Montana State University*

Lewis and Clark Caverns are an underground delight in Big Sky Vacationland. The largest limestone caverns in the northwest, they provide an exciting 90-minute tour. *Photograph by Chet Dreher*

Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS, Montana's featured state park, are the largest limestone caverns in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Caverns are easy to reach and FUN to explore.

The colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights and provide more variety of typical cavern formations than any other single group of caverns in the nation.

The caverns are all electrically lighted, and are safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the caverns entrance and an electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the caverns, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 46°, well constructed walks lead through the caverns.

Guided tours last 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is $1.00 for adults; 50c for children.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:

May 1 - June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

June 15 - Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Labor Day - September 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

National Historic Landmarks

Bannack

Charles M. Russell Original Studio, Great Falls

Fort Benton

Hagen Site near Glendive
(Pre-historic Indian Village dating about 1600 A.D.)

Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument

Pictograph Indian Caves, Billings

Pompeys Pillar, northeast of Billings
(landmark for the Lewis and Clark expedition and early settlers)

Virginia City

State Parks and Monuments

Bannack State Monument
21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91

Bitterroot Lake State Park
20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of Marion off U.S. 2

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area
20 miles southeast of Helena off U.S. 12

Chief Joseph's Battlefield of the Bear's Paw
16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument
35 miles south of Billings

Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreational Area
20 miles south of Dillon on Interstate 15

Deadman's Basin Recreation Area
20 miles east of Harlowton off U.S. 12

Flathead Lake State Park
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93

Fort Owen State Monument
At Stevensville off U.S. 93

***Hell Creek State Park**
26 miles north of Jardan off Montana 20 on Fort Peck Reservoir

Hooper State Park
At Lincoln on Montana 20

James Kipp State Park
65 miles north of Lewistown on U.S. 191

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10

Lone Pine State Park
3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2

Lost Creek State Park
6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A

Makoshika State Park
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10

Medicine Rocks State Park
12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10

Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area
23 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2

Painted Rocks Reservoir Recreation Area
35 miles south of Hamilton off U.S. 93

Rock Creek State Park
35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir

Thompson Falls State Park
3 miles west of Thompson Falls off U.S. 10-A

Tiber Dam State Park
18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir

West Shore State Park
20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93

Yellow Bay State Park
20 miles north of Polson on Montana 35

Whitefish Lake State Park
At Whitefish on U.S. 93

*Make local inquiry before traveling into these areas

Eastern Montana is noted for its famed Makoshika State Park . . . a freak of nature unique in this part of the world. Pronounced Ma-KO'-she-ka, the name is Sioux Indian for "Hell Cooled Over." The park provides sightseers and photographers view after view of unforgettable Big Sky drama. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

The Magnificent Mission Range of the Rocky Mountains towers toward the BIG SKY of Western Montana. *Photograph by Ross Hall*

Greetings from Montana . . .

Montana, a state which takes enormous pride in its traditions of the past, also looks to the future with genuine enthusiasm.

As an outdoor vacationland, Montana is unsurpassed. Lakes and streams lure the trout fisherman; deer, antelope and elk in abundance attract the hunter; breathtaking scenery appeals to sightseers and campers. In winter, skiers from all parts of the country find Montana slopes to their liking.

Called the Big Sky Country, Montana is the state where rivers begin and where the crisp, clean air adds zest to living. Fine highways cross our state, leading travelers to world famous Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, as well as Custer Battlefield, Virginia City, Lewis and Clark Caverns, Flathead Lake and myriad other attractions.

While zealously protecting its God-given natural resources, Montana is enjoying industrial growth. State promotion efforts in this field have been rewarding and the state economy is sound.

We invite you to visit Montana often, as a vacationer or as a prospective resident of our friendly state.

Ask all the questions you like. You'll find our people and our state agencies obligingly willing to answer them.

Sincerely yours,

Tim Babcock

Tim Babcock, Governor

State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

Cover Photograph
(St. Mary Lake, Glacier Park)
and Back Cover
(Sunset over Flathead Lake)
by Ernst Peterson

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